MANUAL TRAINING JUST SUITS HAWAII

Address of President Arthur M. Smith of Oahu College.

THE RESEARCH CLUB

COMPARISON OF CONDITIONS OF SCHOOLS IN STATES AND IN HAWAII.

Special Climatic Influences Here as Well as Large Non-White School Population in Estimate of Adaptability of Industrial Education.

The pretty parlors and spacious lanals of the C. H. Atherton home on most and best out of modern benefi-King street were comfortably filled with members and friends of the Young Men's Research Club at the time of its regular meeting yesterday

The main event on the program was as address upon the subject "Education" delivered by President Walter Maxson Smith of Oahu College.

Previous to the address Miss Rice favored the audience with an acceptably rendered plano solo. The gathrefreshments assisted in passing a most delightful evening.

appears in full;

The School and the Community cannot be set apart as generally distinct this account, every school shares nity in which it is placed. Accordways to a large extent upon the type of community, and vice versa, the in an agricultural district is a farm-Reading-Writing-Arithmetic community. The school in a large modern tions? city is a school of original research and intellectual endeavor in Literature, Arts, Science and various technological branches; and the commu- nity into living union: to make the nity again, is a university community, that is, a community of various lines | the community represent the school. of thought and enterprise based on the original and higher type of intel- the number of elective courses in seclectual process fostered by the university. The history of Education furnishes many interesting examples of that the boy or girl taking a high the close inter-relation existing be school course and expecting that to tween school and community, each end his school preparation for life, having the other's stamp upon it. The must, if he is to be properly fitted development of school type, in gen- for life, find in the school something eral, has naturally proceeded along which introduces him directly into lines parallel with the development of the characteristic life processes of his civilization. The modern school has its origin in the scholastic sanctum of the mediaeval Catholic monastery; it has been developed from that into old classical courses those elective the Protestant Church school, and branches of instruction which directagain into the common school and university under state control. Pre- artizanship, and professional careers. cisely so Modern Civilization has its origin in those elements of culture educational endeavor is distinctly conserved through the mediaeval noriod by the Catholic Institution, and has its later development in the Pro-

But while this generic unity of school and community universally exlsts, there is, nevertheless, always more or less disparity of type between the two. For neither is ever ly and adequately, to satisfy both absolutely fixed in type, and any without sacrificing either; how to change in one is not necessarily fol- keep the student in touch with his lowed immediately by a similar particular environment, but at the change in the other. There are cer same time to give him that breader tain laws of development which modify and change the type of school and is truly a part; -this is the paramount of community, but these laws do not problem for every school in the world. apply alike to both, nor is the influence of the results of these laws im- If the question of the relation of mediately felt alike on both. For in school and community type were folstance, a sudden impulse toward the lowed out to its last analysis, on its development of a community may result from the discovery of some hitherto unknown natural resource the type of community necessarily school. Manifestly any school or changing at once by virtue of its new interests and the influx of a new and the apparatus. Horaries, laboratories heterogenous population. But the school type necessarily changes very slowly to meet the new community type, indeed, it may not change perceptibly for a long period. The rate of change of school type will depend tions of the school and upon the rechanged community. Conversely, by the force of its own intellectual development, a school often changes in type, either slowly or quickly, depending entirely upon the forces at work in it, but the influence upon the com-

series of the Church.

munity is ordinarily not immediately felt. These changes in community SENATORS DENOUNCE and school are taking place almost universally today, not merely because of the ease and rapidity with which population shifts from one locality to another, but because there are various economic and political forces at work which swiftly make and unmake communities, and, on the other hand, because great and wide-sweeping reforms are taking place in educational theories and methods. The economic and political changes of the last ten years excel in magnitude those of any preceding period of fifty years: and likewise, the educational changes of the last ten years, far exceed the changes of any preceding half cen-tury. Those who are familiar with the history of education know that recently the very idea and definition of education has undergone a change. Formerly it was a moulding process. The student was looked upon as so much pliable material that had to be run into and fixed in certain classic moulds. Today education is a "leading-out" process in the truest sense. Its aim is to discover the real nature. the native good qualities of every student, and to lead out and develop This revolution in the very aim and purpose of education has been accompanied by a perfect up heaval of methods so revolutionary in character that one of the gravest problems today for every school is how to keep in touch with and get the

Now these lines of progress in school and community have indeed gone hand in hand to a certain extent, that is, many of the economic changes of the times have grown directly out of changes and discoveries made by the schools. On the other hand many economic changes have had a direct bearing on school ideas and methods. But changes have been so rapid on both sides, and have been prompted by such manifold and wideering was called to order by J. T. ly varying purposes that between the Crawley. Informal sociability and community and the school there probably exists today a wider gap than ever before, though we have better schools and school systems today than Professor Smith's address herewith at any previous time. Take, for example, any average American community. How many of the controlling ideas of that community are actually represented in the school process? things. Both are parts of an organic Far less than in the days when the social whole, and in this sense and on New England farmer and Churchman nt his boy to school. To be sure as against this, one may point to the generically in the life of the commu- large number of industrial and technological schools in existence, but ingly the type of school depends al after all how very small are they in scope and number as compared with the manifold economic forces at work character of the community is more in the world today! How many or less fixed by the type of school it schools or universities, for instance, contains. The little country school offer really adequate courses of instruction and investigation in politics. ing school, and the community is a the great modern mechanism which includes all communities, states, na-

cent educational ideas and methods

without too rapidly tearing up tradi-

tional roots.

The most significant movement of modern Education is the recent effort to bring the school and the commuschool represent the community and To this end within very recent years ondary schools has been greatly in-creased, for it is clearly recognized particular community. So, also, college and university curricula are raising to equal rank and dignity with the ly prepare students for citizenship. The movement all along the line of this,-to close the gap between the school and the community: to pre-pare the student, not merely to appretestantism and Puritanism which reciate the elements of ancient classsulted in free and enlightened states. Ical life, but more particularly to live Like school, like community. The well his life in touch and sympathy New England fathers established a with those currents of thought and theocratic form of community as endeavor which characterize his own nearly like the Old Testament Theo community. Every local school and eracy as they could make it, and the school system confronts this problem New England schools were at first as the gravest and most trying it is called upon to solve. On one hand little more than the intellectual nurare the general ideas and aims of schools and colleges and their general methods; on the other hand are the local features and claims of the particular community. How, legitimate-

ne escare in order to represent the living interests of the community cannot adequately bring the studeut into intelligent touch with those interests. Again, even with the neces-sary equipment, the student must be directly upon the strength of the tradi-tions of the school and upon the re-sult, not in his gaining the fixed idea sources and new demands of the that the things he does and thinks in changed community. Conversely, by

view of the world of life of which he

Failure in this is failure in education.

practical side it would resolve itself

into questions of every-day methods

and substantial equipment for the

(Continued on Fourth Page).

Success in Financial Point of View.

HER NECESSITY AS LIFE SAVER

DR. RUSSEL POINTS OUT A WAY IN WHICH MONEY CAN BE SAVED

Senate Proceedings Brief and Spirited -Charges of Wilder Steamship Company Characterized as Extravaga 12.

The Senate seemed to arrive at a decision at the session yesterday afternoon that the government tug Lieu was not a howling success as a business proposition. The discussion over the feasibility of maintaing the tug in the service of the territory as a conveyor of garbage and refuse was lengthily discussed by learned legislators. When the time for adjournment came the report from the Committee on Public Lands to the effect that the vessel be continued in service until such time as the garbage crematory is established and in work-

ing order, was adopted. The merits and demerits of the tug were ably presented from almost every available standpoint. Some favored the retention of the craft on the ground of its being a life saving opposed to this form of extravagance, into service for the work of rescuing dered by resolution. lives impermed by the waves within

sight of Honolulu. Other items in the appropriation

cost and maintenance of the govern- week from next Wednesday. ment tug. The report was adopted just previous to the adjournment. The report read as follows:

Hon. S. E. Kaine. President of the Senate. Sir:-Your Committee on Public "Pay Roll, Steam Tug," would report

follows:

	Month.
Captain	\$150.00
Mate	60.00
Engineer	150.00
2 deck hands	86.00
2 firemen	
	arra 00
Total	\$550.00
Total for two yea	rs\$13,200.00
Your committee fin	d to this is to
be added the sum of and other expenses, m	
pense of the tug \$33,	200 for the two

We also find that since the arrival of the "Fearless," the government tug has not been paying but losing money as far as towage of vessels go. The only saving to the government has been in the removal of garbage and

carrying piles, etc., in the harbor. This bill provides for a garbage crematory which if built, will do away with the need of the tug for this

Your committee do not consider it is wise for the government to try and compete with private enterprise in the matter of towage of vessels.

We would therefore recommend that the appropriation be inserted for one year at the rate asked for or until the garbage crematory is erected and then the tug be dispensed with.

J. D. PARIS. JOHN T. BROWN, L. NAKAPAAHU.

Senate Chamber, May 23d, 1901 The tone of the report seemed to ouch a responsive chord among several senators, especially the allusions to the government entering into comnetition with a private enterprise.

Dr. Russel took the stand that the territory should keep the tug in its possession. He believed that if the vessel was sold and removed it would eave too much of a monopoly for the tug Fearless, operated by a private concern. Dr. Russel further maintained that the government tug could be used in connection with the transportation services to the leper settle-ment. The senator declared that the extravagant amount paid the Wilder Steamship Company for carrying freights to and from Molokai would go a long way toward paving the operating expenses of the tug. Dr. Russel insisted that other ousiness than that of conveying garbage scows from shore to sea could be devolved upon a government tug. "You put the territorial tug out of commission and you will find towage rates booming-skyward," concluded Dr. Russel. "The government tug has earned | • •

for the territory more than its cost, in the towage of garbage and attending to other business," remarked Mr. Carter in making his defense of the tug expenses. The boat should be retained if for nothing else than life saving purposes. According to Mr. Baldwin the Eleu-

HONOLULU, H. T., SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1901

was too slow to become listed as a seagoing business getter. Mr. Bald- Strong Protest Against Vessel Not a Howling seagoing business getter. Mr. Baidwin claimed that he had often witnessed the coming in of a sailing vessel. and as a general rule the Fearless secured the tow, leaving the poor old Eleu far in the rear. If the boat was of latest pattern with more powerful machinery, the government would be

placed in a more favorable position in its competition with the private tug Fearless. He thought the old boat should be relegated to the ranks of the "has beens." "We are not in the day of the mo-

narchy now, but under the regime of the Territory of Hawaii, hence we should not enter into a business in competition with a private enterprise," declared Cecil Brown in taking up a discussion of the tug matter. He thought arrangements could be made with the Fearless to convey garbage barges to sea and the Territory would thereby save considerable money. That old government tug is not worth a row of pins and should be laid aside as a needless expense,' said Mr. Brown.

Mr. Kanuha thought the services of the Eleu should be discontinued. If it was absolutely necessary to employ a vessel to save the lives of the drowning populace, as they fell into lighter running craft could be secur-

telling the Senators he favored keeping the tug for the purpose of saving

At half-past three the cyclone of oratory had spent itself, and a vote taken resulted in the report being adopted

The following resolution offered by Mr. Nakapaahu failed to pass: That the clerk of the Senate be and he is hereby directed to cause the journal of the extra session of the Senate to be printed in the English agency. The more conservative ele and Hawaiian languages, and to furment in the upper house were much nish each senator with ten copies of each day thereof; and also to have maintaining that in the times of emer. such journal bound with the journal gency a smaller coat could be pressed of the regular session heretofore or-

Is It Indifference?

Again the quorum failed for a meet is considerable work before the vari- terday afternoon. Mr. Knapp, the ous standing committees which must visiting representative of the New necessarily be disposed of before other Orleans exposition, was on hand with items are taken up for consideration. an armful of information. When an-At the completion of the opening other try for a meeting to consider a preliminaries. Mr. Paris submitted a Hawaiian exhibit will be made is unreport from the Committee on Public certain. Perhaps the subject will Lands which had to deal with the keep until the monthly meeting, due a

Experiment Station Building. Lands to whom was referred item for awarded the contract for an office and residence building at Kewalo-uka to Jorgen Jorgenson for \$3900. This was Your committee find the pay roll as \$4840 and the highest \$5779.

from a trip to Australia.

last January?

of yore, Mrs. Gougar exclaimed:

den, has it?" she inquired

Dole to perform his duty."

tralia, Mrs. Gougar said:

parks are filled with idle men.

MRS. GOUGAR'S FIRST INQUIRY

WAS ABOUT MORAL CONDITIONS

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar and Mr. Gougar arrived in the city last

"Tell me the condition of Iwilei, whether or not that stockade

Being informed that the infamous slave pen was still running as

"Do you mean to tell me that the Christian women of this city

"Surely The Republican has not given up the fight against the

"No, indeed, it has not. Although it has not said much about the

place recently, owing to various other important questions being be-

fore the people, the subject is by no means dead with The Repub-

lican, and I can say to you that the paper will maintain its fight

that I shall take up the work on the mainland. I intend to write an

article for the Woman's Journal as soon as I reach home and I

Senate as soon as Congress assembles that will compel Governor

"I am glad to hear that," said Mrs. Gougar, "and I can tell you

shall see to it that a resolution is introduced on the floor of the

Asked as to her trip to the Colonies and her impressions of Aus-

"Australia is completely at the mercy of the labor element, Cap-

mum wage law which regulate everything. Sydney and all the cities are crowded with idle men, while the farmers cannot get sufficient labor to do their work. When the laborers become hard

pressed they demand labor on public works and money is borrowed

to pay them and the work is supplied. Men refuse to go into the

country, where they are most needed, and work on the farms. The

of the world as in Australia. And it is not confined to the men.

Women drink nearly as freely as the men, bar-rooms for women

being provided in all the largest hotels. I do not think the future

for Australia is very bright. New Zealand is a beautiful country

and a prosperous one. There the laboring element controls, too,

did not see a beggar anywhere in New Zealand.

in more, and ignorant ones at that."

but it is composed of a more intelligent class of people. New \diamond Zealand is largely settled by Scotch and there are neither rich \diamond nor poor. Everybody has work and seems happy and contented. I \diamond

"As to your local affairs here I shall do all I can to help

bring down the walls about Iwilei. This importation of thousands

of ignorant Porto Ricans is going to make more trouble for you in

the future. You have too many races here now without bringing

"As to drinking, I never saw so much drinking in any other part

ital is badly needed to develop the resources, but it is being kept

away by the labor laws. They have the eight-hour law and a mini-

have not had influence enough to suppress that stockade? Has

Jury do that Judge Humphreys charged to investigate the place

· Governor Dole done nothing to suppress it? What did the Grand

"Nothing but whitewash it." was the answer.

against I wilel until it sees the slave pen closed."

night on the Sonoma en route to their home at Lafayette, Indiana,

• has been closed up," said Mrs. Gougar, the first thing after greet-

• ing a reporter for The Republican, at the Hawaiian Hotel last

PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Indiscriminate Slashing.

FUNCTIONS OF OFFICERS DEFINED

EXECUTIVE OFFICER THE WORKING HEAD OF THE WHOLE SERVICE.

Proposed Weakening of Inspection Force is Dangerous Folly-Plumbing Inspector Absolutely Needed or 11 o'clock at night. -Reason for Best of Sanitation.

"This is unmitigated nonsense," said member of the Board of Health yesterday evening as he pointed to an item in the House proceedings of that the harbor, he thought a smaller and day, which told or offices and salaries in that bureau suggested by the Healtn committee "to be stricken out on the Mr. Achi consumed 25 minutes in score of great necessity for strict eco-

> "They begin with the salary of the executive officer at \$5400," pursued the speaker. "Now, the executive officer is practically what the president of the Board would have been had the Legislature not, unwisely, rejected the plan of making the headship of the body a salaried position. It was intended to have placed the Board of Health on a plane with the Board of Education, whose president is a paid official supposed to devote his entire time to the direction of the depart-"The executive officer of the Board

of Health, as matters are, supervises the whole business of public health and sanitation. His duties could not be undertaken by an honorary official, because they require the undivided attention of whoever is to perform bill were left until a later date. There ing of the Chambers of Commerce yes them. If the executive officer be cut out, who would be the responsible head for executive work?

"Then comes the city sanitary officer at \$4200, proposed to be abolished. We know what the former sanitary conditions of Honolulu were before the present systematic inspection, with enforcement of sanitary regulations, was put in operation. This city is now in a comparatively good sanitary condition, owing to the effi-Jared Smith, director of the Agri- cient work of this officer and the cultural Experiment Station of Ha- inspectors. In case of epidemic, the waii, provided for by Congress, has city would be found far more cleanly than heretofore.

"With the city sanitary officer, they propose to knock out three inspectors the lowest of six bids, the next being at \$2400. Just think, there are but six sanitary inspectors for this whole

city and they would do away with three of them, when we ought to have twelve instead of six. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the value of the work of these inspectors. They re port nuisances—hundreds are report ed every month and abated. "The bacteriologist and pathologist

is another proposed victim of false economy. It may not be generally realized, but this is a very important office in the carrying out of health statutes. Besides making all the post mortems, the incumbent's duties are to examine all pathological specimens and sputa, bacilli, etc., which, accord ing to last month's report, amount to over 140 a month. His most important work, however, is among leper suspects, having to report from month to month. Out of the large number examined several bave been found who, from sections taken, have shown the leper bacilli, thus avoiding any doubt of their being infected.

"They also want to dispense with the stenographer at \$1920. There is an immense amount of work for this officer. She does the heavy corres pondence from dictation, makes up the weekly order of business for the Board and a lot of other clerical work On occasions she has worked until 10

"The purchasing agent at \$4000 would, I fully believe, more than save his salary in economy secured in the matter of supplies. But we make no strong kick about that office, it being a new proposition.

"How in the world, though, are we to get along without a plumbing inspector whose salary of \$3600 for the two years it is suggested to save on the ground of economy? No sanitary plumbing in connection with the new sewerage system can go into a house without a permit, and it is the inspector's duty to see that the plumbing complies with approved sanitary rules. If this office be knocked out, we shall have the conditions of old Chinate vn revived.

"This report recommends the say ing of money out of the Board of Health to be applied to the making of good roads. The people can tolerate even worse roads than we have I should think, rather than allow Honolulu to lapse into insanitary conditions inviting pestilence to ravage their homes.

"The population of the city is in creasing by 3000 or 4000 a year and likely to increase at a still greater ratio. With ships coming from all quarters from countries where every sort of deadly epidemics from time to importance that the capital city and focus of all internal traffic should be placed in the highest sanitary condition and so maintained? It is infinitely easier as well as cheaper to gain that status now than it will be some years hence with the city building up so rapidly as may be seen in every open direction. With commerce opening up with Southern California, direct, and the prospect of an interoceanic canal in the near future, liability to infection becomes greatly enhanced.

"In view of all these considerations, no intelligent man, surely, will say that to meet the 'great necessity for strict economy,' one of the first means is to cripple the healta protective

service."

NEWS OF THE TOWN.

There will be an important meeting of Elks at Progress hall on Monday

M. D. Monsarrat, the surveyor, returned from Kauai in the Mikahaia vesterday morning.

The session of the Fire Claims Commission to have been held yesterday was postponed.

Frank Atherton has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to return to his office duties.

The first structural steel for the Young block was delivered at the site of the building yesterday morning. William Edward Geil, the famous evangelist and traveler, will address

a special meeting for men at Y .M .C. A. hall, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Dr. A .Mouritz is over from his sequestered estates on Molokai, giving pleasure to many old friends in town from a sight of his genial counten-

ance F. W. Macfarlane, chairman of the Fire Claims Commission, was attending to business matters at Ahuimanu on the other side of the island yes-

The small plat of ground located opposite the police station is being beautified by the planting of maline shrubbery, under the direction of High Sheriff Brown.

There is a crowded house assured for the advertising tourney under the auspices of the Boys' Brigade at the Opera House this evening. The mys-tery and the novelty of it all has proved a great drawing card at the box

Mrs. Sarah McGregor, a native of freland and an old resident, died at tabled to be considered in the future. her home in the city Thursday night. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the Roman Catholic Cathedral. The body will be interred in Nuuanu cemetery.

The Tennis Tournament.

Yesterday's tennis matches were interesting as possible, especially that of Hitchcock and Wilder vs. Babbitt and Waterhouse. Hitchcock and Wilder made a grand struggle in the third game but lost to their opponents. Babbitt and Waterhouse this score: 6-4, 3-6, 6-2. Eiston and Ross defeated Nowell

and Paris-6-3, 7-5.

The final doubles, three out of five. will be played on the Pacific court at 4 o'clock this afternoon, by Elston and Ross vs. Babbitt and Waterhouse.

WITH INCONSISTENCY

Mr. Kaniho Says They Are Late Objecting to Cooper.

PINCHING THE BOARD OF HEALTH

THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS SHAVED OFF SALARIES BY COMMITTEE.

Only One Report to Show for Three Days' . Vacation-O. R. & L. Co. Reminds the Legislature of Subsidy Coming Due This Period.

The little vacation the House has seen taking does not seem to have done them any good, for they came back to the hall yesterday as windy

Perhaps it was the present company of actors which impedua the wheels of progress. Certain it is that ome outside attraction proved too much for the legislators, for committee reports were conspicuous largely by their absence.

The Public Health Committee came back armed to the teeth with all their knives and axes reground. A report relative to the Board of Health was handed in, which was a first cousin to one of the Sultan of Turkey's decrees ordering a massacre of Armeni-The report reeked with the blood of the Board officials.

The following offices and salaries were suggested to be stricken out on the score of great necessity for strict economy: Salary of Executive Officer, \$5,400; salary of City Sanitary Officer, \$4,200; Bacteriologist and Pathologist, \$4,800; 3 Sanitary Inspectors at \$2,400 \$7,200; Stenographer. not of most supreme \$1,920; Purchasing Agent, \$4,000; In-

spector of Plumbing, \$3,600 The President of the Board was left honorary with many regrets by the committee, who stated that under the existing law no member of the Board could accept any compensation for

his work. The committee recommended that several salaries under the Board be lowered. Among these are the following: Secretary, \$4,800; assistant Clerk, \$2,400; Meat Inspector and Veterinary, \$3,600; three Sanitary inspectors, \$5,400; Messenger and Copyist, \$1,140, and Inspector of Plumbing, \$2,400.

The reductions made by the committee amounted to a net saving of \$36,018. No action was taken on the matter,

for a recess cut off all debate. Mr. Emmeluth introduced the following communication from the attor-

neys of the Oahu Railway & Land Company: We beg to call the attention of your honorable committee to the enclosed statement of subsidy to which the O. R. & L. Co. is entitled and which be-

nial period, the amount of which is The wisdom of the Legislature of 1890 in granting this aid to the O. R. & L. Co. has been fully justified oy the vast amount of taxable property which has come into existence through the construction of this road. The road would never have been built without subsidy. If it had not been built the Ewa and Walalua districts

comes due during the current bien-

the present time. The question before your honorable body at the present time is not, should the subsidy have been granted, but shall default be made.

would have remained undeveloped to

The credit of the government was pledged to assist in the construction of this railroad. Bonds the faith of this undertaking on the part of the government. The subsidy therefore became a part of the national obligations standing on the same footing as the national debt. Default cannot be allowed to take place in the payment of the one any more than of the other without impairing or destroying the credit of Hawail.

We therefore beg to submit this matter to your attention in order that the proper appropriations may be made, and to prevent oversight.

HATCH & SILLIMAN. Considerable discussion was brought forth by the letter, but it was finally Mr. Kaniho branded his colleagues with a hot iron for inconsistency, in a manner that made them squirm.

The same message which was received in the Senate several days ago relative to the I can bill of 1896 was read before the House.

Mr. Emmeluth during the discussion ntroduced the following resolution: In view of the fact that the authority of the Secretary of the Territory to act as Governor has been questioned and is now before the courts of the Territory for determination. Be it resolved. That until such determination, the communication from the Acting-Governos be laid on the

Kaniho then went at his companions. head first. "My friends," said he,

(Continued on Eighth Page.)